

BIG SANDY NEWS.

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FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1893.

The Cabinet Completed.

Mr. Cleveland has completed his cabinet, which consists of:

Walter Q. Gresham, of Indiana,
Secretary of State.

John G. Carlisle, of Kentucky,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Daniel S. Lamont, of New York,
Secretary of War.

Hillary A. Herbert, of Alabama,
Secretary of the Navy.

Hoke Smith, of Georgia, Secretary
of the Interior.

J. Sterling Morton, of Nebraska,
Secretary of Agriculture.

William S. Bissell, of New York,
Postmaster General.

Richard Olney, of Massachusetts,
Attorney-General.

Mrs. Whitney's will was written
on a single sheet of foolscap paper
but it left \$2,000,000 to her hus-
band.

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Dickinson, is to be Mr. Cleveland's
private secretary.

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Constitutional Law at Chicago Uni-
versity, at a salary of \$25,000 a
year.

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Buffalonian, took his law partner
into his Cabinet as Postmaster
General. Mr. Cleveland, another
Buffalonian, will do likewise.

Gov. Brown's veto act has de-
stroyed the hopes of the would-be
World's Fair Commissioners. The
Governor says the bill creating the
offices was improperly passed, and
he politely refused to make it a
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At a joint caucus of the Demo-
cratic members of the Indiana Leg-
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ment bill was agreed upon. It
gives the Democrats ten majority in
the house and eight in the Senate,
with even chances in several doubtful
districts.

A Lexington special says that
the famous Kentucky cook, Dolly
Johnson, colored, who at one time
presided over the White House
kitchen, will go back at once and
assume her old duties. The office-
hunters from this State will now
regard their chances for securing a
liberal portion of the Presidential
pie as assured.—Courier Journal.

The Courier Journal puts it this
way: "Lexington has 'several'
citizens, to borrow the mildly apolo-
getic word of the Lexington Press,
who have allowed it to be under-
stood that rather than see this Gov-
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they are ready to bear up a consider-
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The President has granted a com-
mutation of sentence to Edward L.
Harper, ex-President of the Fidelity
National Bank of Cincinnati,
who was convicted of a violation of
the Federal banking laws, and sen-
tenced December 12, 1887, to ten
years' imprisonment in the Ohio
penitentiary at Columbus. The
commutation provides for Harper's
release on May 1, 1893.

A special agent of the Treasury
Department has made a report on
the tin plate industry in the United
States, showing that during the last
quarter of 1892 thirty-two firms pro-
duced 19,556,491 pounds of tin and
tin plate, against 10,952,725
pounds during the previous quarter.
The significant part of the re-
port is the suggestion that as there
is no prospect of tin mines being
developed in this country the law
imposing a duty of four cents a
pound on tin after July 1, 1893, should be repealed.

George H. Walsh, Republican
Speaker of the House of Repre-
sentatives, of the North Dakota Leg-
islature has renounced all allegiance
to the Republican Party and here-
after will affiliate with the Democ-
rats. Upon being interviewed,
Speaker Walsh stated that he had
never been a stalwart Republican,
although a member of the party.

"I have," said he, "become sick
of the Republican Party in this
State, and I am glad that I am no
longer a member of it. The contest
at Bismarck ought to end the
existence of the Republican Party
in the State, and every self-respect-
ing man should repudiate the one-
man boss rule. I have not made
this change without thought, neither
have I made it expecting any return
of any office at the hands of
the Democratic Party.

The Longed-for Day.

This is the last day of Republican
rule—for how long? Four years, at
least, and, in all probability, many
times four years.

The country has every reason to
hope for one of the greatest, if not
the greatest administration of public
interests ever witnessed in these
United States. The experience
gained by Grover Cleveland in the
four years of his eminent adminis-
tration will be of invaluable aid
to him in serving his country this
time. Then again the intermis-
sion between terms is an advantage
which cannot be overestimated,
as it gave him time and opportunity
to study the conditions of the
country as nothing else could
have done. He returns fresh to the
highest office in the land with a
better conception of its needs, per-
haps, than is possessed by any other
man in the country, having had
a chance to view the situation from
various stand-points.

The work to be done is enormous.
Reforms in so many directions
have never before been pressing an
administration and the demands
are such as would stagger most
men, but Grover Cleveland is cer-
tainly equal to the occasion, if any
man in the nation is.

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have I made it expecting any return
of any office at the hands of
the Democratic Party.

Pay of Commonwealth Attorneys.

The return of the fee system of
paying Commonwealth Attorneys
was a mistake all around. It was
a mistake, because it holds out a
strong inducement to these officials to
prosecute criminals for the lesser
rather than the more serious of
offenses; because it operates as an in-
direct bribe to them to reduce a
felony charge to a misdemeanor;
because it has a tendency to cause them
to prosecute cases involving a fine with unnecessary and often
unjust severity, and to take only a perfunctory interest in felony
cases, and because, under the present law regulating their
compensation, Commonwealth Attorneys in many districts hardly earn
enough to pay their traveling expenses, which operates as a bar to the
best men seeking the office. Of this latter phase of the new system
the Frankfort Journal says:

"The thirty odd legal gentlemen
who scrambled with their opponents
for what they thought was a
fat thing in the office of Commonwealth
Attorney last fall, are just now beginning to realize that the
prize which they captured was a myth. The average prosecutor is not,
under the new law, making enough out of his per cent. to pay his expenses over the district, and unless the law is changed so that a reasonable compensation will be paid, the commonest jack-leg at the bar will refuse it in the future."

As the new Constitution expressly
provides that the stated salary to be paid to these officials is out of
the State Treasury shall not exceed
\$500, the Legislature must increase
the fees, or the office will soon go
begging.—Shelby News.

What is Yours?

Did you ever think of your pet
economy? Nearly every one has
one. For instance, there is a man,
the very reverse of niggardly, who
will race from library to hall and
from hall to drawing-room, to get
the full value of a sulphur match.
A singed finger, or a smut on the
carpet, is a minor matter compared to
the major economy of one match
to three burners. Then we all
know a woman caught in the shower
will ruin \$10 worth of feathers
rather than indulge in a fifty-cent
bath. It is these little pin-prick
economies which contrast so oddly
with lavish expenditures.—Boston
Traveler.

All Oppose Negro Political Control.

Perhaps the smallest independent
legislative body in the world is the
single House of Montenegro, com-
posed of eight members—four ap-
pointed and four elected. The upper
house of the Bermudas numbers
nine, as does the Senate of Delaware.
Even the tiny republic of Andorra has twenty-four mem-
bers in its single legislative House.
Among legislative assemblies the
United States House of Representa-
tives is about eleventh.—New York
Sun.

For years past New York has
had in her states a personal prop-
erty tax law. The death of Jay
Gould developed the fact that he left
\$10,000,000 of personal property to
his children. For a long time he
paid taxes on \$100,000. This was
increased, under his threat to bring
the matter into the Courts, to \$500,
on which amount he continued to
pay taxes for several years prior
to his death. Thus the city of New
York has been robbed of a lawful
tax on \$9,500,000 for a number of
years. The Department of Personal
Taxes in that city now threatens
to institute suit against the
Gould estate. Gould, in his life-
time snapped his finger at statutes
which he believed were more than
outlaw merit. Here is what the
South Dakota Citizen says editorially of
an article sold in their town: "From
personal experience we can say that
Chamberlain's 'Cough Remedy'
has broken up colds for our children
and we are repaid with many thanks.
Where she gets all of your informa-
tion on this subject, we are unable
to say, but we are sure it is Chamberlain's
Pain Balm. It cures in three days, is
all right to day, and won't insist on
every one who is afflicted with that
terrible disease to use Chamberlain's Pain
Balm and get well at once." 50 cent bottle
for sale by Louisa Drug Co.

The strongest recommendation that
any article can have is the endorsement
of the mother of the town. When the
mothers recommended it you may know
that that article has more than ordinary
merit. Here is what the Custer
South Dakota Citizen says editorially of
an article sold in their town: "From
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SPECIMEN CASE.

S. H. GILDED, New Castle, W. Va., was
troubled with Neuralgia and Epilepsy.
His Sarsaparilla was discontinued, Dr. Liver
was prescribed, but Dr. Liver was
so strong an astringent, avertine being
so weak, he could not stand it.

KATE: "I always know when you are
not well, and when you are not well,
you always feel bad." S. H. GILDED:

"I always know when you are not well,
and when you are not well, you always
feel bad."

KATE: "Why, James, you will make me
mad if you talk like that." JAMES:

"I always know when you are not well,
and when you are not well, you always
feel bad."

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